AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION-Day and Even-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening.—"Medea." FRENCH THEATER-This Afternoon.-French Opera-WALLACK'S-This Evening -" Meg's Diversion,

NUBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening.-"The Black WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATER-This OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"Rip Van

BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening.-" Othello." RANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM - This trenge - Deril's Auction "-Grand European Ballet Company.

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER—This Afternoon and Even-ing.—"Assidia, the Wonderful Scarap"—"For Much for Good Sature." Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. Souley Brown. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening

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vigorator is a complete specific for all these troubles. It is also the best, as it is also the most agreeable

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THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a communication from the Secretary of the Interior incloning a frankeript letter from the Government of Minnewota, transmitting a may of the line of route of the Minnewota Control Rallwood from Minnewohis to the Souther's heardary of the State as relaxued by the Tth accion of the grant of March 3, 1965. The Government also, presents the resolutions of the Company accepting the grant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Capt. Q.G. Whytall, Brevet Lieu-termaster, have been honorably tenant Col. and Asst. Quartermaster mustered but of the service. Second Volunteers, and Capt. J.G. Grifer-oad-Lieut. Henry Bacon, 23i Inson, Brevet Major and Asst. Quar-fantry, has resigned.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut-Commander C. M. Schoon been ordered to the Placataqua: maker and First Assistant Engineer Lieut-Commander, Henry B. Robert P. Gennell have been descended from the Wampsnoag, and Batcheller, Arthur R. Johes. Commander Charles T. Biake, Ed. B. Weaver, Midshipman, Edward Ward Terry, and Philip H. Cooper H. Greene, John F. Meigs, Revard word Terry, and Philip H. Cooper H. Greene, John F. Meigs, Revard ward Terry, and Philip H. Cooper H. Greene, John F. Meigs, Revard ward Terry, and Charles T. Biake, Ed. B. Weaver, Midshipman, Edward W. Verry, Maccount, Acting Second Assistant Serguent H. Samond, Acting Second Assistant Engineer M. Wise have deschabed from the Michighan and Charles of the Picataqua: Passed Assistant Engineer M. Scord, A. D. Radeling, A. M. Shaw, And Second Assistant Engineer M. Commander Jas. D. Grakam has least a the Marai Academy and ordered to the Narol Acting Commander Jas. D. Grakam has least and the Marai Academy and ordered to the Manhattan, Lieut Chas. H. Creans and First Scord Assistant Engineer M. Assistant Engineer John Hopty have been archered to the Manhattan Commander Jas. D. Grakam has been ordered to the Manhattan Lieut Chas. H. Creans and First Scord Assistant Engineer M. Assistant Engineer M. H. Reiting fon has been ordered to the Manhattan Commander Jas. D. Grakam has been ordered to the Manhattan Lieut Chas. H. Creans and First Scord Scord and ordered to the Manhattan Lieut Chas. H. Creans and First Scord Sco

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 4867, AND

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vertisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is futended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Trinuva". New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To A Review of Agricultural Fairs, the Civil Courts, the regular Money Article, the Markets, and other matters are on the second page this morning; on the sixth are Scientific Items.

The undaunted mountaineers at Montenegro are again at war with the Turks. A conflict has taken place near the frontier, but nothing is stated about the result.

King William of Prussia is at present on a tour through the South German States. A Cable dispatch, received last night, announces his arrival at Augsburg.

The charter election in Newark yesterday was very close. The Democrats claim the city, but our figures reëlect Mayor Peddie by a small majority. The Republicans gain two Aldermen, and lose no Councilmen. There was a heavy falling off in the vote on both sides.

England has effectually suppressed Fenian outbreaks, but it sees itself unable to repress Fenian sympathies. The Fenian Kelly having died while in prison, a great demonstration of sympathy for the deceased was made on Monday at his funeral. The English begin to feel considerably scared at the probable movements of the Fenians.

Garibaldi is proud of having become a citizen of the United States while living in our country. When arrested, he and his friends thought of appealing to the American Minister of Florence for obtaining his release as being an American. The Minister, it seems, could not view the subject all through in this light, but he asked the Government to show elemency to the distinguished prisoner.

We are happy fto learn that the atrocious mismanagement of the Overhand Mail service by Wells, Fargo & Co. has been made the subject of formal charges filed in the Post-Office Department. A regular investigation cannot now be avoided, and the public will insist that it shall be a thorough one. The contract under which this transportation company carries the mails is a direct temptation to fraud and negligence. Let us have no more suchs blunders.

The fierce rivalty between the Tloy and the Albany lines of steamers has sometimes resulted in low fares for the traveling public, but the diminished rate has been unrehased at the cost of safety. The history of the warfare the assortment of INFANTS FANCY HATS and BUNNETS at GINES a, No.
123 Broadway. Babylood acquires a new fascination when crowned at later hosfality, which had its fitting culmihat establishment. since 1840, as detailed in another column, shows No CURE NO PAY-FOREST'S JUNITER TAR Dation in the collision of the Dean Richmond and the Vanderbilt. Noty that the dead body of one of the firemen has been found, we trust there will be no further presext for delaying a GENTLEMEN'S HATS, Fall Style for 1867 .- For a rigid investigation into the cause of the criminal disaster.

The World agrees with us in holding Andrew Johnson to blame for the stupendous frauds in Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. Excellency that "if he permits the tax on whisky to remain practically uncollected (as it is to-day) for many months longer, repudistion of the Government indebtedness is as certain to come as day is to follow night." The World also thinks that: Congress ought to do something to seeme the proper enforcement of the Revenue laws. Congress means to do something to secure the enforcement of all the laws. Surely The World is not coming out in favor of impachment!

> The Chamber of Commerce gave last evening at the Fifth Average Hotel a superb collation to A. A. Low, esq., in recognition of his services to the commerce of our City and of the United Clerk. States during his recent voyage around the world, via Panama, San Francisco, Japan, China, &c. The Mon. William E. Dodge presided, and spoke briefly and forcibly in recognision of Mr. Low's services, and Mr. L. responded, giving a narrative of his jearney and a summary of his observations so far as they have a commercial interest. Mayor Opdyke and others followed, and the festivities were still in pragress at a late, hour.

A dispatch from Austria states that the Emperor Francis Joseph has determined not tomake any change in the Concordat, and that the pegotiations about the conclusion of a new Concordat will be broken off. We doubt the accuracy of the first part of the dispatch. To retain the Concordat would not only require an entire change of policy, but it would be the beginning of a new war with the representatives of the people, who are nearly unanimous in demanding that the old Concordat be declared in valid, and that Church matters, so far as they concern the State, be regulated by special legislation, without any negotiations with Rome.

Of the many projects for speedily and safely conveying passengers between the extremes of Manhattan Island, which were before the Legislature last Winter, one only was authorized- | if only to see whether the poor ever do or will the West Side and Yonkers Railway. An ex- belp the poor. We believe they will, if they perimental half-mile was to be first laid in bave a fair chance. Let us give them that Greenwich-st., and reported upon, before the chance this Fall. corporators could complete the line. Upon this experimental portion work has been begun, but Judge Cardozo, of Excise-injunction notoriety, has endeavored to keep his hand in Park, the opening feature being a hurdle race practice by granting an injunction against of one mile and three-quarters for all ages. the movements of the builders at an The very decided success of this racing course important point. This is in face of the last Spring, and the commendable improvement last clause of Section 11 of the Legis- made in the racing business, encourages the lative charter, which provides that "all Association to further efforts to deserve the evils and dangers of the situation. We appeal "applications for injunctions in any matter re- liberal patronage that they hoped for. A to the thousands of honest, intelligent, tax-

"the Supreme Court of this State." Whether the line in question will fuffill the promises of its builders in relieving our overcrowded streets remains to be seen; but every down-town merchant, clerk, or mechanic is interested in having some method of rapid conveyance to homes in the northern part of the city, and it is worthy of note that upon the day the injunction was granted four persons were killed by being run over in our streets, and that upon the day of the final hearing one woman was killed and several persons injured in Brooklyn, two persons run over in Williamsburgh, and one in this city by surface cars.

CONNECTICUT held most of her Township Elections on Monday, and, as most of the towns went as they did last Spring, a shout of gains sent up by the Johnson party. The Hartford Courant has returns from thirty-one towns, which mostly show Republican gains on the vote for Governor last April. It adds:

"Of these thirty-one towns, the Copperheads have carried no single town which did not vote for English last Spring. The Unionists carry one-Colchester-which at the State election went Copperhead. As compared with last year, the Copperheads have gained the towns of Andover, Killingly, Lyme, New London, and Seymour. The Unionists have reduced English's majorities in Glastenbury, Middletown, and New-London, and have in creased Hawley's majorities in Berlin, Derby, and New-

The insurgents in the Papal States seem to have achieved a complete and an easy victory. The Cable this morning informs us that the Garibaldians are marching from all directions upon Rome. No further resistance of the Papal troops is mentioned, and it is not probable that any further resistance will be attempted. The organs of the Italian Government wish to rob Garibaldi of the fruit of his victory, and urge an immediate occupation by the National troops of the City of Rome. The weakness of the Papal Government is so apparent that it seems to have even modified the policy of Louis Napoleon, who is reported now to be ready to consent to the immediate annexation of the Papal Provinces to Italy, and to the annexation of the City of Rome on the death of Pius IX.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA yesterday elected Judge Shars wood to her Supreme Bench by a small majority. This is as we apprehended, though not as we wished. He is an able man, while his long experience as a judge and his residence in Philadelphia gave him a decided advantage over his comparatively unknown competitor. This triumph is personal, and rather in spite of his thoroughly bad politics than because of

In the absence of full returns, we presume the Legislature to be Republican as usual. There being no President, Governor nor Members of Congress to choose, the vote is comparatively light.

In Outo the Republican State Ticket is elected and the Free Suffrage Amendment probably defeated. The vote is much lighter than last year, and the Republicans suffer by the falling off, as usual.

So far as we have returns, the Constitutional Amendment runs steadily belind the Republican candidates, but not far behind. We estimate that 200,000 Republicans have voted for it, while perhaps 10,000 have voted against it. It is said to be unpopular, but is no more so than Protestast Suffrage would be in a country | delay. predominantly and traditionally Romanist, or vice versa. Phivileged classes always cling tenaciously to their monopoly of power. The vote just cast for Manhood Suffrage in Ohio any great State of the Union.

OUR CITY-COLOR-BEARERS WANTED. overgorged with plunder and in pulpable decadence; some of its most noterious and migantie peculators insistion being candidates f w responsible posts, in defiance of public desency and of the interest and safety of their faction, seening to think this their last chance, when in fact it is the next after that. The next Sheriff of our City will be either Michael Connolly, the Mozart candidate, on a Republican. Conner is running on Wood's ticket for Clerk, and he never runs with the losing faction if he knows it. Dissension and greedy strife in Tammany Hall, matched by harmony and energy in the Mozart councils, tell a tale of which only the willfully blind can fail to perceive the moral. Fernando Wood is master of the situation; he will triumple in November, and be overwhelmingly chesen Mayor in Decerater, unless be is stopped in his careor by a Republican triumph in November and a concentration of forces against him at the Charter Election.

To effect this, we must have a strong County ticket. We need the very ablest and worthiest Republican jurist in the City to run against Cardozo for the Supreme Court ; and we should have the two most deserving Republican solsiders in the City to run for Sheriff and County

When we say soldiers, we do not mean officers, though we would not object to a good soldier that he is-also an officer. We should much prefer, however, one who entered the ranks with a musket on his shoulder and came ont with a wooden leg or a single hand and an honorable discharge. Give us two good soldiers for Sher f and Clerk-men whom the cern, we may elest them to the two best offices. in the City, and so enable them to offer a belying hand to old comrades who have "drank "from the same canteen," and now, crippled and poor, are often in need of a dinner or a dollar through ne fault of their own.

Party wire-workers may say that, if we nominate such candidates, we "can't get any money." To this, we answer, It will still be easy to raise what money is required to print showbills and ballots and man the ticket-boxes, and that, with such candidates, will saffice. Give us the two most deserving veterans for Sheriff and Clerk, and we can poll more votes without money than with a full treasury and ordinary candidates.

We speak for no man, and have no particular individuals in view. But "big things" so zarely fall to the rank and file that we should like to make a fight for two of them this Pall,

On Saturday the Autumn meeting of the American Jockey Club will commence at Jerome "lating to said railway shall be made only to prominent feature of the coming meeting will paying, law-abiding men who have, from as-

asion we may expect an outpouring of the people on the most immense scale. We hear, the club stand to the public, and that they will still further enlarge and equalize the accommodations for the public, at the same time preserving the good character for order and respectability already attained.

THE TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENT. The President has set up another scaregrow in the political field, surpassing in ragged flutter all previous efficies from the same ingenious hand. It is now st. that as a precaution against Impreachment, he has made a collection of speeches delivered by Senators in different parts of the country, and upon the evidence of these, he will plead that his case has been prejudged, and will decline to be tried by those who have already expressed an opinion. He claims also that "the meanest "criminal has the right to challenge his jurors." Ergo, he has a right to challenge the Senate, and he means, should occasion arise, to do it. The finale will be like that of Goldsmith's club-meeting: "Blood-fire-whizz-blid-tit-"rat-trip-riot, nonsense and rapid confusion."

If the President knew anything about the matter at all, he would know that while a trial upon Impeachment is, in a certain loose sense, a judicial proceeding, it is not, and cannot, from the nature of the case, be governed by the rules of common legal practice. The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, is not a Petit Jury. Senators are not only on oath but on honor-they are the sole judges of their own qualifications; and that Impeachment is not an ordinary legal process, is proved by the provision of the Constitution which leaves the President, after conviction, or rather removal from office, "still liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law." When Mr. Johnson gets into a criminal court, he will then be at liberty to plead that his judges have expressed an opinion, or to challenge jurors peremptorily or for cause-not before!

The provisions of the Constitution are perfectly plain. They are as follows: "The House of Representatives shall have the sole

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try Impeach-

-It will be seen at a glance that the declaration by a Senator in favor of Impenchment by the House of Representatives, an independent body, is no more a declaration of the guilt than of the innocence of the President. It is merely the statement of the Senator's opinion that, whether guilty or innocent, the official conduct of the President demands investigation. This the House initiates, and then, and not till then, the trial begins. The | President, with his usual genius for mudifling everything, confounds Impeachment with Trial, and sends messengers to the four points of the compass to procure evidence of what nobody disputes. Suppose Messra Howard, Thayert Nye, Surmer, and other Senators do think that the Bresident should be impeached. They cannot impeach him any more than we can-they can only try him when he is impeached, and they have as much right to express their views of the daties of the House of Representatives as we have. So the President has merely discovered a particularly large mare's nest, and had better call in his stenographers without

CITY TAX-PAYERS! WHY NOT! Now, while the primaries are organizing for the November campaign, is the time for the is positively and relatively better than was tax-paying, law-abiding, fleeced, and swindled ever before cast while Whites alone voted in citizens of New-York to exercise an influence, not only over the State election in November, but over the, to us, more important municipal struggle in December. The utter rottenness of The signs of the times sumistakably fore the City Covernment in New-York is a stench bede a return to power of Pernando Wood as in the nestrils of civilization. It has been araded before the world in every forms. Literature has spronted in its rank soil; heavy Quarterlies have glowed over its putridity with the phosphorescent light that rottenness always engenders; the daily press, here and everywhere, have exposed, or still imore expressively winked at, its details; but above all, the tax-payers, the voters, the workingmen of the city, all who have paid rents, or supported families, or schooled their children, or been litigants in our courts, have paid its expenses and been ground by its oppression. Often when they were conscious only of the pain, but not of its source, the gall-

ling chain has pierced them. The Republican party alone and unaided is salmost powerless against these evils. It has never been in power in the City of New-York, except so far as the city could be reached through the State Legislature, as has been done in the establishment of those great safeguards of our property and lives the Metropolitan Police, the Fire Department, and the Board of Health. There has been no refuge from municipal anarchy and chaos except in substantially depriving the city of the power of self government, by reseuing its more important functions from the grasp of the corrupt demagogues and professional scoundrels who would otherwise control them. The reason why the Republican party unaided and alone is unable to stem this tarrent of corruption, is manifest from a simple-statement of the ratio of our native to our foreign born vote. At the last ceasus we had only 51,500 native voters, and 77,475 foreign. At present, twothirds of our voters are foreign. These votes by some singular fatality, as inexorable as desrank and file will recognize and warm to-and, tiny itself, are cast almost wholly for Democif there is anything left of the Taxameny con- racy and corruption. They deliver the city annually, or as often as it is up for sale, bound and festered into the hands of a ring of as graceless political gamblers as ever fattened in Sodom beforel, the flery min fell. The respectability of the city, after each election, walks like the captive Zenobia, proud and pure, but fettered and helpless, behind the triumphal car which contains these licensed thieves. How long are these things to endure? How long are "dammies" to be nominated and elected to allour offices, in order that the mountebanks who pull the wires behind the scenes may draw their salaries, sway their power, and divide their plander? How long must such corruption be telerated in our courts that to obtain a favorable hearing or decision from a Judge we must

fee his partner? How long must our streetcleaning and other rablic works be performed under a system by which they are most costly when most inefficient? How long must decency, reputation, and character debar from holding office in this city? While we welcome the aid of every organization devoted exclusively to the welfare of the city, irrespective of State or national polities, yet the power we need to redeem the municipal character of the city can only come in connection with one of the two great national

parties. The Democratic party is in full flower

and fruition here, and has been from time

immemorial. We have its results in the very

be Mentachy's race against time, and on that sociation or habit, voted the Democratic ticket, yet who would gladly see our taxes, rents, and living expenses diminished, and our that the managers have given up two-thirds of safety and municipal respectability increased, is there any hope of relief from keeping in power the Old-Man-of-the-Sca who has so long ridden us like a nightmare? Were it not better for once to try what may be the result of a united, persistent, overwhelming effort to secure a change of parties, that we may see whether it is not within the limits of human possibility that such a change may result for the better.

> HOFFMAN ON THE PUBLITANS. We are not surprised to find Mr. Hoffman,

in the Democratic State Convention, availing himself of the standard and ready resource of Democratic orators, and abusing the Puritans without truth, without charity, without historical accuracy, land without common sense. He would, we believe, have extended his satirical allusions to the Prophets, the Apostles, and the proto-martyrs of Christianity had he not prudently considered that by so doing he might injure the feelings of some of his Roman Catholic associates. Mr. Hoffman knows best whether or not the slander of honest and religious men is likely to be agreeable to his friendly and admiring auditors; but as he claims, we believe, to be a gentleman and a scholar, we think that he might have the civility to abstain from sneering at a religious body of which not one English historian of merit, from Hume to Macaulay, has spoken disrespectfully, and of which Hampden and Milton were illustrious ornaments. If Mr. Hoffman has no stomach for the religious side of the Puritan's character, he might, as a politician, have some respect for a strong, practical sagacity which was not without some influence in settling the foundations of this Republic. He does not seem to remember how much the Radical Puritan idea of government," at which he scoffs so profusely, had to do with the Revolution to which we owe the blessing of whatever is truly democratic in our public affairs; nor to appreciate the kindly hospitality which his Dutch ancestors (if they were Dutch) extended to the earliest victims of English It has been reserved for the modern con-

temmers of the Puvitan character, who at the same time have been the apologists of Haman Slavery, to revive that literal scripturalism which led good and great men into many errors. When Democrats have ascribed the origin of Slavery to a direct commandment of God, and to the ordination of the Old Testament, they have, with all their butred of the Puritans. merely imitated the fault of their character which is the most open to censure. The Democratic party in this country literally lived for several years upon the Mosaic law; and at one time, we confess, that we thought the circum eision of the whole body probable. It ill becomes those who have so closely copied the Puritan vice of strict Biblical construction thus to mil at the compensating Puritan virtues.

If any further proof is needed that our agree ment in selling the five-twenty bonds was that they should be paid in honest dollars, here it is. In reply to inquiries made by foreign capitalists and others, whether these bonds were to be paid in gold or in paper, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 5th of August, 1863, issued a circular, from which the following is an ex-

"The following is the decision of the Secretary ma reference to the redemption of the public debt. All coupon and registered bonds, forming a part of the permanent debt of the United States, will be redeemed in gold. The five-twenty sixes . . . belong to the permanent loan; and so also do the twenty year sixes of July 17, 1861."

Now can any man of common integrity propose that we shall violate this official promise by protending to redeem our debts with irredeemable paper?

At the time of Surratt's trial, The Minerre Canadian paper, made an attack upon the character of Dr. MacMillan, the surgeon of the steamer on which Surratt went to Rarope. The Minerve now retracts its charges against Dr. MacM., and says it was misled by the stories of the Rev. Mr. Boucher, Roman Catholic Curate of St. Hilaire. The editor makes amende to Dr. McMillan, but at the same time pats the priest in a disagreeable place.

The schoolmaster is abroad in Japan. Our well-known friends, G. P. Putnam & Son, have just shipped ten tuns of school-books to the 'Japs" in a single cash invoice amounting to \$18,000, arespective of previous consignments. A son of Mr. Putnam is also about to sail for Japan to establish and represent the firm of G. P. Putnam & Son in that "far countree." Thus the cranky Japs succomb to the Yankee chaps.

The wonderful Democratic reaction in Maine dwindles down, as accurate figures come in, to infinitesimal proportions. Out of the general State officers, they Lave not one; of the Congressmen they have not one; of 31 State Senators they have only three, and of 151 Assemblymen they muster barely 43.

"Under which king, Bezonian?" The Demoerats of the West are howling for repudiation; the Democrats of New-England are damning repudiators to everlasting perdition. You see their principles respecting the national debt depend a good deal upon how their spars funds are invested. The Democratic Convention at Albany

pledged their party "to redeem New-York from corruption and misrule" and as an carnest of their sincerity placed at the head of the State Committee the names of Peter B. Sweeny and Charles G. Cornell!

The Cheyenne Leader is a neat little newspaper just started by Mr. A. Baker, at Cheyenne, Dakota, one of those spentaneous cities that speing up in advance of the great overland railroad. Sixty days ago, Cheyenne was a howling wilderness; now it has a Mayor and Common Council, publishes ordinances regulating city life. and has a newspaper, rwm shops, and various other ingidents of civilization.

THE BROOKLYN POOR.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor held their 24th annual meeting last evening, in their rooms, No. 162 Jerolemen-st. A. D. Wheelock, Vice-President, presided, and John A. Nelson Wheelock, Vice-President, presided, and Jahn A. Nelson was Secretary. The report for the year ending October 1 was received. This shows that \$604 15 was in the treasury at the beginning of the year. During the year, \$24.784 it was received from solicitors and from other sources. The disbarsements for provisions, fuel, rents, for families, printing, medicines, burials, etc., amounted to \$28.897 36. The report says the Association has received and disbursed through the past year more than in any previous year of its organization. Of the money received, \$600 was from the Christian Commission of Erocklyn, for the relief of the families of soldiers. The society has 160 solicitors. During the year mission of Erooklyn, for the relief of the families of sol-diers. The society has 150 solicitors. During the year 4,300 families were visited. The visits to these amounted to 7,300. The Board has the cooperation of the 2r city Missionaries. The report was referred to the Board for printing. The election resulted as follows: President—R. W. Ropes, No. 112 Jerolemonst. Vice-Presidents— Horace R. Clatia, No. 41 Pierrepoints. 1; J. O. kov, No. 30 Remisenst.; A. D. Wheelsch, No. 23 Hickard.; George S. Stephenson, No. 33 Remisenst.; A. B. Chittonden, No. 18 Pierrepoints. Executive Committee-sanst.; Harry Massenger, No. 42 Willowst.; Richard F. Bork, No. 13 Livingston at: J. B. Hatchinson, St. Mark's place, near Now York are; Deight Johnson, No. 33 Sidney-place: Hogh Allen, No. 50 Harrison-st.; T. C. Faming, No. 43 Heary-st. Tressurer—Houry Harbath, Record-ing Secretary—John A. Wersina, No. 41 Johnson-st. Corresponding Sec-retary—The Rev. Samuel Barliss.

One Capt. Cartis has sailed from New-York city to Chemuati, Ohio, in a yacht. He went by water all the way.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS OF THE FLECTIONS—SEC, M'OUL, LOCH'S LETTER—THE WORK OF THE STECKIE COMMPTEES OF THE HOUSE—DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER ROMBHO—DISPOSITION OF REQUIREM TROOPS—SEC. STANFON IN WASHING.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867. There has been very little excitement here thus evening over the election returns. There were a few persons around the city powspaper offices early in the evening, but there was very little interest taken in the result. The offices on Kewspaper ros were crowded all the evening with the strangers in the city. At the White House it was very quiet, Mr. Johnson was continually receiving telegrams from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Most of the returns came from Philadelphia and Cincinnati, where there had been large Democratic gains. These made him feel jubilant, of course, and at midnight the pine was shut up, with the idea that Pennsylvania and Ohio had both gone Democratic. There are all sorts of rumors as to what Johnson will do to-morrow, but

nothing is known definitely. In the letter of Secretary McCulloch on financial affairs, published yesterday, there was an error in one sentence that requires correction. In the sentence referred to it should read, "Nor can I believe that any considerable number of members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any ordinary purpose, much less for the purpose of paying bonds in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated," &c. In this connection it may be added that Secretary McCulloch holds that the truth will appear to be that every portion of the bonded debt of the Government which has been paid or purchased in since 1861 has been redeemed in gold : that it has been the universal understanding of the public that all loans of Government should be paid, principal and interest, in gold, unless, as in the case of compound-interest notes, the temporary loan certificates, and the Seven-Thirties, when not converted in Five-Twenties, the law under which they were issued provided for their payment in currency, or it was otherwise understood by the takers that they should be paid in currency. In other words, the promises of the statutes of Congress, of the financial fileers of the country, and the actual action of the Government, have pledged the public faith of the United States to the payment, in coin, of all its indebtedness not expressly agreed and understood to be paid otherwise. To violate these pledges of the public faith, in whole or in part, would be repudia-

The various regular and special committees of the House of Representatives are preparing their work in order to be ready to report at the next session. The Committee on Elections has been holding a session at Bridgeport, Conn., under the chairmanship of Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, investigating the al leged corrupt practices in the election of Mr. W. H. Barnum to Congress, and has adjourned to meet at Falls Village, Conn., on the 15th inst. A portion of the same Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Scofield of Pennsylvania, meets at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th inst., to carry on the investigation as to the alleged disloyalty of the Representatives elect from that State. A sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee assembles to-morrow, at its room in the Capitol, to commence the investigation assigned to it, namely: As to whether the State of Maryland possesses a republican form of government The Select Committee on the Maltreatment of Union Prisoners of War commenced its session at Boston on the 15th inst, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shanks of Indiars. Nothing definite has transpired as to the proposed action of Gen. Butler's Select Committee on the Assassination of ex-President Lincoln. The Select Committee on Southern Railroads proceeds South from this city on the 16th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr McClarg of Missouri.

Secretary Seward left here this evening for New-York. He will visit his birthplace in Orange County, and thence proceed to Auburn on domestic business. He is accompanied by Postmaster-General Randall, and by his son, Col. Seward.

Secretary Stanton arrived here to-day. Minister Romero will leave Washington on Saturday for Charleston, whence he will sail direct for Vera Cruz. The steamship Wilderness has been placed at his disposal by this Government. Senor Romero's mother and sister, and Senor Enlegallado, Attaché of the Legation, accompany him. The Wil-

derness leaves Charleston on Monday, and will touch uo port on the route.

W. L. Martin, Indian Agent for the Menomonies, ports, under date of the 3d inst., to the Indian Office that matters are quiet among those tribes, and they are following their usual occupations. With the exception of a few deaths among them last month, they have been and are in good health. There is no epidemic among them. Those who died during September were generally victims of consumption, which is common among the half-civilized Indians and

The United States steamer Piscataqua, first:class, which has been completed at Portsmouth New-Hupshire, Navy-Yord, will sail for the East Indies about the 1st of November, reporting to Rear-Admiral Bell, on the Hartford, in command of the Asiatic squadron. The Medical, Phy, and Engineer officere of the Piscataqua will perform the duties of fleet officors, in addition to their duties on Board the Piscataqua. The Hartford will return to the United States

t pon the arrival of the Piscataqua.

The following changes of troops have recently been made: On Sept. 20, six companies, C. E. F. H. E and K, 2d Infantry, and A, B, E, G, and H, 25th. Infantry, were ordered to Nashville, Tenn., for temporary duty. On the same date, Company B, 7th. Infantry, left St. Augustine for Fernandina, Fla. Company A, 12th Infantry, was ordered to temporary duty at Phillippi, West Virginia, Oct. 1. Companies D and F of the 13th Infantry took post at Fort Ellis. Montana Territory, Ang. 27. Company G. 41st Infantry, was ordered to Ringold Barrasks, Texas Aug. 18. Company E, 5th Cavalry, was ordered to Jackson, Miss., Sept. 25. The headquarters of the 7th Cavalry is at Fort Harker, Kansas., Companies A. D. G. and M. were ordered to report there on 21st of September. Companies & and De 9th Cavalry, arrived at Fort Frudson, Texas, in June last. Brevet Col E. H. Ludington, Major and Assistant Inspector-General, has refleved Major James P. Roy. 6th Infantry, from duty as Inspector-Seneral, Second Military District. The new military post established on the east side of Malheur Lake Valley, Gregon, will be called Camp Harney, and the one recently esimblished near the site of old Camp . Warner, Oregon, Camp Warner.

The Secretary of State has received the follow-

ing:

YEDDO, Japan, 19, 1887, Third Yearkimo.

The undersigned have the honor to inform you of their safe areival in Japan, after a pleasent voyage, on the 26th of July. Their warmest thanks are due and are hereby tendered for the kind reception they met with in the United States, and for the attention extended to them during their stay in America. They cannot help adding that the speedy and successful rasult of the mission with which they were intrusted was undoubtedly due to your kindness and benevolence. The undersigned also beg to present their compliments to the Hop. F. W. Seward.

ONO TOMAGORO,

ONO TOMAGORO,
MATSMONE JUDAYA.
To the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, It has been a secrtained that in the nineteenth pangraph of the Proclamation of the President of the United States of the twentieth of Angust, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, declaring the insurrection at an end which had theretofore existed in the State of Texas, the previous Proclamation of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, instead of that of the seconal of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, was referred to;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and preclaim that the said words, "thurteenth of June, one thousand eight, hundred and sixty-five," are to be regarded as erroneous in the paragraph adverted to, and that that the words, "second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," are to be considered as substituted therefor.

In testim only whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done 'at the City of Washington, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-second.

[Séal.]

By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, By the President of the United States of America:

Phil. Sheridan stood sixty-fourth in the list of Captaigs when the war broke out.